

EXTRA DAYLIGHT

It Meant Millions to the War Gardeners. What Did It Mean to You?



"The Million Dollar Gardens" Bryant Park, New York. Here the National War Garden Commission gave out instructions and New York's Park Department had a demonstration garden.

329,409 YEARS EXTRA

War gardeners broke all records in 1918 and much of the credit is given to the Daylight Saving Law by the National War Garden Commission which announces that 5,285,000 home food-producing plots were planted.

"War Garden crop values were increased by millions of dollars as a result of the law," said Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the National War Garden Commission.

"Figuring 26 working days in each of the seven months," continues Mr. Pack, "you have 182 extra hours in which to work. Our nation-wide survey shows there were 5,285,000 home food producing plots. If only one gardener worked this extra hour in each plot it means 961,870,000 hours of extra time. Since there are 8,760 hours in a year we find credited to food production work the staggering total of 109,803 years of 24 hour days."

"However there are eight hours in a working day and to get the real figures we multiply by three and find 329,409 working or eight-hour-day years available. Importance of this cannot be overestimated. The war gardener who produces close to the kitchen door does a great work."



Senator William H. Calder "This Bill has been more helpful in the Great War Work than any other one thing," says the New York Senator who introduced the Daylight Bill in the Senate - *quote by Taylor*



Even the Cabbage Worked Overtime! *MILWAUKEE JOURNAL PHOTO*



The Extra Hour Meant Much to Her



Employees of Mary Lerg's Gardens had War Work to do in the Extra Hour



That Daylight Smile

crop is placed at \$525,000,000. This is an increase of fifty-one per cent over the crop value of 1917. Therefore it is easily seen that the Daylight Savings Law enabled the war gardener to greatly add to his stock. To go further than the gardens, however, the National War Garden Commission estimates that 1,450,000,000 jars of canned vegetables and fruit have been placed on the pantry shelves.

A great effect of daylight savings was seen in big business concerns. Everywhere reports have come to the National War Garden Commission showing increased production has resulted and the worker has more "pep" for the next day's tasks as a result of getting out from work into daylight.

Getting close to the land and being out in the fresh air producing food for themselves has, in thousands of cases, made a different set of workers. To use the expression of C. W. Cowgill of the Mutual Interest Department of the American Rolling Mill Company, at Middletown, Ohio, "the war garden is a great stabilizer." The best plant in the war garden is contentment. It does not need water, but grows just the same. In hundreds of concerns throughout the country a regular "county fair" followed the war garden season, and there the workers entered into friendly competition and recounted their experiences when they worked in that extra hour of daylight to outdo bench mates in growing things.

Marcus M. Marks, president of the National Daylight Saving Association is enthusiastic over the way the public has received the movement and the way in which it has co-operated. Some conservative persons feared train schedules would be upset and business disrupted. Right there came the funny part. Nobody noticed any difference. The person who was in the habit of getting up at seven o'clock got up at seven o'clock just as always and that's all there was to it. So remember that's all there is to the change back. Just turn the clock back when you go to bed on the night of October 27 and then forget all about it.

to work before seven o'clock, but with the long evening, produced by this law, those who labor have been induced to work additional hours at night, where the exigencies of the occasion demanded it. Without question this bill has been more helpful in the great war work in which this nation is engaged than any other one thing."

Senator Calder, who introduced the daylight resolution in the Senate and worked hard for its passage, is not alone in realizing what the law has done for the country, which by the way, is the last great nation in the world to adopt the system. Charles Lathrop Pack, President of the National War Garden Commission places a great deal of credit for the great war garden record of 1918 to the Daylight Savings Law. The Commission's survey shows that 5,285,000 home food producing plots were planted and the importance of this extra hour cannot be estimated in the opinion of Mr. Pack. There is to be an army of five million men and as it costs forty cents a day to feed a soldier it will mean that food valued at two million dollars must be found for the army EVERY DAY. Food and more food "O. B. The Kitchen Door" must be planted.

The estimated value of the garden

the hands of the clock when the campaign was first started. The best answer to pooh poohs, of course, is the figures. The great American people like to be shown. Senator William H. Calder, of New York, makes the statement that the Washington Gas Light Company reports to him that the people of the District of Columbia saved not less than sixty thousand dollars on their gas bills. Senator Calder figures this indicates a saving of two million dollars to the entire country. Here is what the New York Senator thinks of the value of the Daylight Savings Law:

"The Daylight Savings Law has more than fulfilled the prophecies of its advocates. It has really turned one hour of night into day. People live by custom. They rise in the morning by the clock; they eat their meals by the clock, and go to bed by the clock, so that during the time this law has been in operation a vast majority of the people of this country have been awake one hour more of daylight and asleep one more hour of dark than they were formerly."

"This additional hour of daylight has been most helpful to the men, women and children of the nation who have taken advantage of it to plant war gardens, thereby not only relieving the strain upon the farms, but to a very considerable degree tending toward economy in family expenditure. It has saved in gas and electric bills not less than ten per cent of the money formerly spent for this purpose. In addition, it will during the seven months of operation this year, save at least one million tons of coal. It has afforded in the construction of cantonments for our Army, in the manufacture of munitions and war supplies of every character and in the building of ships one more hour of daylight for the men engaged in those industries."

"It is almost a universal practice for working men and women to begin their day's labor at eight o'clock and in some industries at seven o'clock in the morning. They cannot be induced

simple operation of adjusting the hands of the old dream disturber by the side of your bed.

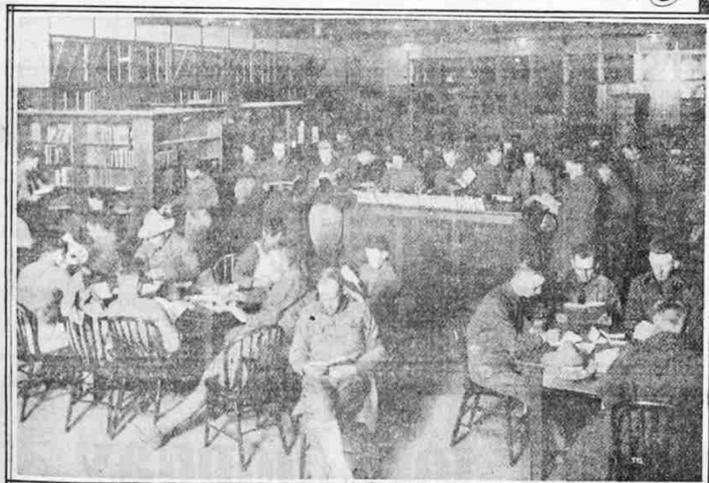
Now do not make any mistake about its going for here is the law on the order of its going:

"That at 2 o'clock anti-meridian of the last Sunday in March of each year the standard time of each zone shall be advanced one hour, and at 2 o'clock anti-meridian of the last Sunday in October in each year the standard time of each zone shall, by the re- turning of one hour, be returned to the mean astronomical time of the degree of longitude governing each zone, respectively."

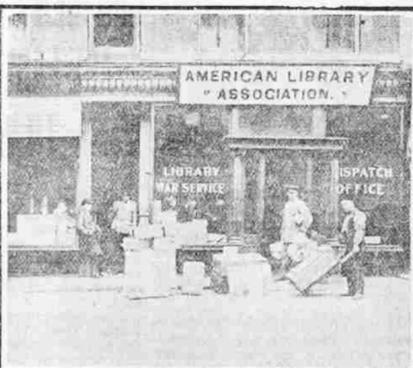
All of which means, in good old United States, that you move the clock hands back on the last Sunday in October and up again next March. Some people pooh poohed the idea of moving

Have you compared your gas bills lately? Have you taken a look at the electric light re- minder that you get each month? The extra hour of daylight you have had this summer disappears October 27 at 2 A. M. You do not see it go but go it does just the same. It will return just as mysteriously on the last Sunday in March of 1919, with the

What the Training Camp Libraries are Doing



Library at Camp Kearny



Sending Books to Our Men "Over There"



Each Camp Library has Shelves for From 10,000 to 15,000 Books



A Y.M.C.A. Crowd

All of Our Soldiers Want Books—Technical, Historical, French and Fiction are In Great Demand—Hospitals and Prison Camps Also Call for Reading Matter

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WHEN the Commission on Training Camp Activities started its work to supply the normalities of life to nearly one million and a half men in our training camps, it decided to adopt the policy of employing the machinery of organizations and agencies interested along various lines and it naturally turned to the American Library Association for an adequate supply of books and for reading facilities. As a result over a million and a half dollars was raised by the Association and the aim is that library buildings and library service shall be available for soldiers and sailors wherever they are assembled. Efforts are made that these libraries shall be maintained in such a way that the men shall be encouraged to read as well as be able to secure all the books that they desire. Before the War Service of the American Library Association began its work the Young Men's Christian Association made an effort to supply a few books. But the need of more

books was evident when a big, strapping artillery man pounced on one book and holding it aloft cried "For Heaven's sake, don't let any one have this book. I have been trying to get it for weeks."

Reading for Recreation

It is apparent that our new National Army is athirst for improvement. Librarians have a definite relation to military efficiency, for while khaki clad men come from all walks of life for the most part they are glad to turn from military routine to intellectual refreshment. There are college men, lawyers, accountants, stenographers, who desire to continue reading along the lines of their previous training and there are hundreds of officers and enlisted men, frequenters of libraries at home, who are eager to remain well equipped mentally. Dr. Herber Putnam, Librarian of Congress, who is in control of library war service work says that it is not unusual for boys at Camp Meade to call for technical

books and exhaustive studies on various topics which cost as much as five and six dollars apiece.

Work has gone on steadily ever since the Library War Service was organized. Today there are library buildings started or finished in thirty-two National Army and National Training Camps, at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and at the Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, Ill. The Carnegie Corporation made a grant of ten thousand dollars for each of the thirty-two proposed camp libraries and a similar sum was secured from an anonymous source for a library building at Great Lakes.

War Books Popular

Libraries, books and magazines have been identified with our camps ever since September, 1917, when in addition to the raising of the library fund, a campaign for books was started

that resulted in the receipt of some two hundred thousand volumes for immediate service. This campaign for books will in all probability last as long as the war continues.

For the most part the men are of the educated type and demand good reading. This is evidenced by the books issued in one day at Camp Meade, near Baltimore. Those most in demand dealt with French history, mechanics, topography, strategy, self-propelled vehicles, bridges, chemistry, physics, astronomy, geology, hydraulics, electricity, medieval history, calculus, civil engineering, geography, American history, surveying, materials of construction, general history, mass- ony and concrete. One librarian writes, "We are having repeated calls for technical handbooks and text- books. We want all kinds of engineering handbooks, mechanics' hand-

books, books on sanitary engineering, and books on all branches of the service. You will be interested to know how quickly the newly purchased books are snapped up. Of the six copies of Thompson's Electricity, four are now out and were out within a week after they were ready."

Want to Learn French

Often librarians who have just started their work are surprised to learn what books are in demand. One private asked for Shakespeare's "Pericles," while another casually remarked as a book was handed him, "Oh, I did the drawing for that book. I want something better than that!" Perhaps the library as much as any feature of camp life shows the difference in the tastes of the various men, and that one thing the men all agree on, but that is they desire to learn some French—if only a few phrases, and

for this reason books and magazines in and on that language are in great demand. Subscriptions have been placed for the Courier des Etats Unis to be sent to all camp libraries. Readers are extremely popular when their Teuton origin can be overlooked and any gifts of this book are warmly welcomed. The demand for these and other books on France and Europe have depleted the market. Every camp librarian reports that he has called for war atlases and maps are studied until they fall apart.

Undertakers' Review Not Wanted

The librarians are always glad to receive gifts of books and magazines, but it is desired that they shall be readable, interesting and in good condition. The Undertaker's Review, which came in one day hardly filled the demand for cheerful reading, and the Bible books were not exactly calculated to appeal to a red-blooded soldier. A partial list of books which have been sent in by misguided persons who evidently think the soldier will read anything is amusing. Sunday School books of fifty years ago, the annual reports of the Bureau of Ethnology, reports of the Episcopal Eye and Ear Hospital, Paley's "Moral Philosophy," and copies of Needle-work—these are samples of some of the books sent as gifts.

In Prison Camps

There are letters without number from men who are fighting showing how much they appreciate reading matter. Some read by candle light in the trenches and many men affirm that the mental relaxation saves them from utterly giving out. Books must also be supplied for prisoners of war for the English report that reading and efforts to improve themselves have pulled many men through the aimlessness of prison life. Books in military hospitals are another necessity. The librarians have carried

books to base hospitals and there is a stampede from the men who are able to walk a little to get the books.

If the American people knew in detail all our libraries are doing they would look over their book shelves and send the best books they have to their nearest libraries with the request that they be forwarded to our soldiers and sailors. Nor would they stop then but everytime a good book came into their hands they would pass it on for the benefit of the camp libraries. There are millions of unused books in American homes which could be sent to the soldiers to fill the unemployed hours.

More Books Needed

As the army increases more books are constantly needed and books on the war will grow more and more in popularity. "I'll be hanged if this isn't civilization," cried a veteran sergeant of the regular army as he walked through the library at Camp Funston and saw the rows and rows of books and the comfortable chairs with their occupants absorbed in reading. His amazement knew no bounds and librarians in the camp can tell stories of this kind without number. At the Dispatch Office of the American Library Association in New York sailors come to get books and as they stand in file they declare they would come any distance to get as many books as they can carry. They are delighted with the libraries that are placed on naval vessels for the benefit of sailors, soldiers and marines.

The camp libraries send out a message to the American people. It is this: "Look over your books and see if there are some with good red-blood in them that you can spare. Write your name and a message if you desire on the fly-leaves. It will make the bond seem closer, and send the books to the nearest public library. They will interest, instruct or amuse some soldier or sailor."